

Model Question Paper
Revenue Administration and Economic Policy of the British - Part I
12th Standard

History

Reg.No. :

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I. Answer all the questions.

II. Use Blue pen only.

Time : 01:00:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 50

Section-A

- 1) The Permanent Settlement was introduced by
(a) Lord Cornwallis (b) Lord Wellesley (c) Lord William Bentinck (d) Lord Dalhousie

1 x 1 = 1

Section-B

- 2) Muslin (1) Banares
3) Silk (2) Lahore
4) Carpets (3) Dacca
5) Metal works (4) Tanjore

4 x 1 = 4

Section-C

- 6) Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is right.
a) The Permanent Settlement took away the judicial functions of zamindars.
b) There was an intermediary like zamindar between the government and peasants under the Ryotwari settlement.
c) Indian handicrafts began to decline by the early 16th century.
d) The Industrial Revolution in England had encouraged the Indian handloom industries.

1 x 1 = 1

Section-D

- 7) Warren Hastings introduced the annual leasing system of auctioning the lands.
(a) False (b) True
8) Banaras was famous for embroidery works.
(a) False (b) True
9) The East India Company modified the tariff and octroi policies to suit the Indian commercial interests.
(a) False (b) True

3 x 1 = 3

Section-E

- 10) The basic unit of revenue settlement under the Mahalwari system was

1 x 1 = 1

Section-F

- 11) Mahalwari Settlement.
12) Ryotwari Settlement.

2 x 3 = 6

Section-G

- 13) Point out the salient features of the Permanent Land revenue Settlement.
14) Write a note on the Indian handicrafts industry.

2 x 6 = 12

Section-H

- 15) Examine the economic impact of the British land revenue administration.
16) Analyse the causes for the decline of Indian handicrafts industry.

2 x 10 = 20
